



Six Almshouses,

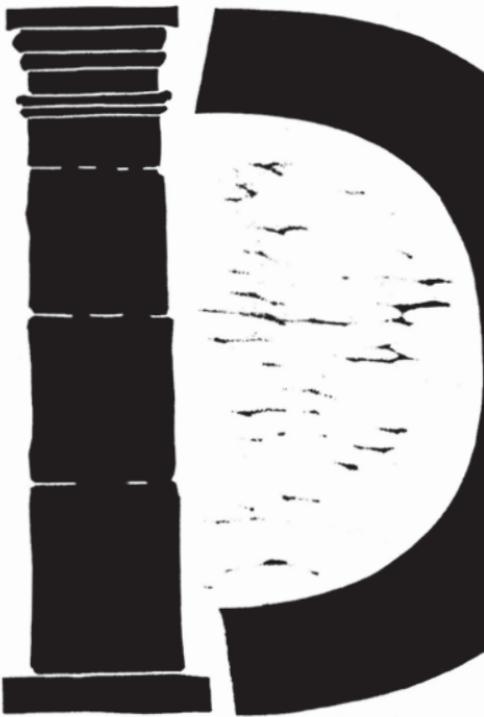
17th century

charitable accommodation for the poor.

The bedrock here is Blisworth Limestone, unlike elsewhere in Milton Keynes.



Cascading ponds fed by a natural spring graced the mid 1700s manor garden.



A Doric temple-shaped, seated alcove once overlooked the valley.



Enclosure in 1658 changed the relationship between the people and their land.

Fundamental Benchmark; 1 of 200 nation-wide, on bedrock for accurate height mapping.



The Grand Junction Canal cut the manor estate in two in 1800.

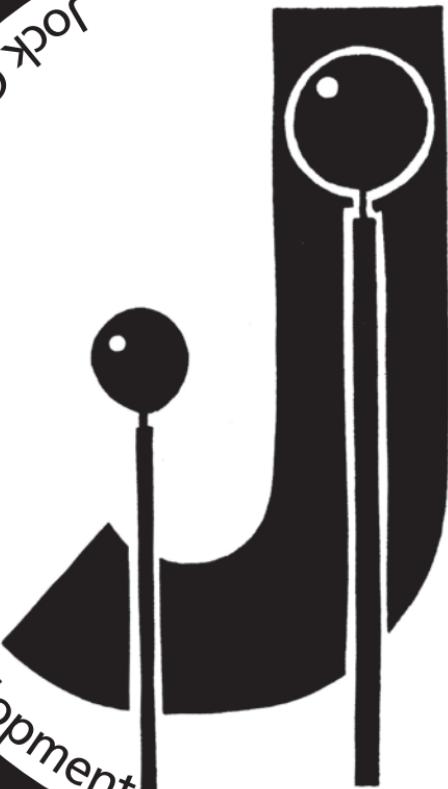


A Haha, a sunken wall, kept sheep out of the wilderness without spoiling the view.

The Industrial Revolution diminished the manor, but brought a brickworks, and jobs.



Jack Campbell, chair of the MK Development Corporation, which included Great Linford in the new town.



William the Conqueror gave Linford manor to baron Giffard who sent knights for the king's army in return.





The name Linford may mean a crossing point (ford) near some lime (or Linden) trees.

Today's manor replaced an older medieval manor around 1690.





Richard Napier Was a famous healer, and Great Linford's rector, from 1590-1634.

In 1891 the Buckinghamshire otter hunt was based here at Great Linford.



The twin pavilions were built as elaborate stable blocks.



Blisworth limestone quarried here in Great Linford was used for many features in the park.





A single-track railway line opened in 1866, worked by the engine 'Newport Nobby'.

A circular diagram illustrating groundwater flow. At the bottom, a rectangular limestone outcrop is shown with vertical cracks. A wavy line representing water seeps upwards through these cracks. From the top of the outcrop, a thick black arrow points upwards, representing the path of groundwater. This arrow ends at a white rectangular area representing a pond. To the left and right of the pond, several smaller, thin black arrows point downwards, representing cascading water flow into the pond.

Spring water seeps slowly from the limestone outcrop into the cascading ponds.

The towpath is on
the canal's north side due manor owner Henry Uthwatts lobbying.



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Excavations suggest the village has its roots in a settlement here from 7th century.



The wilderness created in the mid 1700s was in the style of designer Richard Woods.





Xylem, the main structure in trees. Rare specimens were imported for the arboretum.



Yellow rattle, a key species in a successful wildflower meadow.

Richard Napier studied the zodiac to help with his medical consultations.

